

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose that some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times symptoms of indigestion are present, indicating uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A miasma in his perspiration producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Dr. Robbins' Electro-Magnetic Institute on First Street, is now fitted up at considerable expense, with everything that is necessary to cure chronic and so-called incurable diseases, including every apparatus in the world. Turkish and Russian baths; also electric, sulphur and eucalyptus baths. Dr. Robbins has had several years experience in the use of these colons, San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Denver, and four years in Los Angeles, and hundreds of leading citizens can testify to the worth and efficacy of his electro-magnetic treatment. Persons suffering from chronic disease who have also had piles, and therefore all persons suffering should try this new remedy before abandoning all hope. After every medical treatment has been given, a simple drainage treatment by persons of their own sex. The doctor diagnoses diseases without exposing the patient, free of charge. His office hours are 9 A. M. to 12, and 3 to 7 P. M. Bath department open Sundays from 8 A. M. to 12 M.

Dr. C. F. Heineman.

Some Foolish People

Allow a cough to run until it goes beyond the point of cure. Then often say, it will never go away, but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful method proposed by Kemp's Balsam, which will set on a permanent cure, to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price \$50 and \$1. Trial size free. H. D. Godfrey, druggist.

Burke's porter is the strongest malt tonic.

Mother Cary's Salve

Will heal all indamm on without pain to the sufferer. It is soothing and cooling plasters, and will draw like a magnet. For sale by C. F. Heineman sole agent. Price 25 cents.

Remember Your Friends

Send them a box of crystallized California fruits from the new store of Barnard & Benedict Fruit Crystallizing Co., 45 S. Spring street.

Burke's porter is the best malt tonic.

Marmalades and Jams for your Table

At low prices in single jars, or cases of a dozen can be had at the new store of the Barnard & Benedict Fruit Crystallizing Co., 45 S. Spring street.

Burke's porter is a "Swift" tonic.

Lounging Tract. Free Carrage.

Two P. M. See Chas. Victor Hall, 102 S. Spring street, before you buy.

REV. H. E. ERRELL of Pavilion, N. Y.

says of Gilmore's Aromatic Wine: "I believe it to be a most desirable remedy to place in every home. For sale by H. D. Godfrey, Nadeau Block.

Shortness of Breath

DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY should be taken at once. It is a strong, exhilarating and heart tonic produces shortness of breath or a pain in the region of the heart. At all drugstores, or J. J. Mack & Co., 9 and 11 Front St., S. F.

Burke's porter is food and drink combined.

The Mexican remedy for diseases of M. dined in the U. S. Damiana Bitters, the & C. wholesale rates.

You want real estate read the advertisement of W. P. McIntosh in another column.

All respectable dealers keep Damiana Bitters, Michel Levy & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, agents.

THE MOTHER, MOTHER AND MAID who suffer from frequent headaches, will find Gilmore's Aromatic Wine a positive cure. For sale by H. D. Godfrey, Nadeau Block.

Ladies who are troubled with cramps and nervousness should drink Damiana Bitters. For sale by H. D. Godfrey, Nadeau Block.

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DAILY HERALD.

Copies of the Herald & Cont
THIS PAPER is kept on file at E
Advertising Agency, 64 and 65 Merchant's Ex
change, San Francisco, Cal., where con
tract for advertising can be made for it.

Herald Steam Printing House.

The HERALD Steam Printing House is not
surpassed by any job printing office on the
Pacific Coast, outside of San Francisco, in
facilities for doing job work. Low prices,
good work and execution may be relied upon
at this office.

Special Notice.

Heretofore notices of companies, societies,
churches, etc., will only be inserted in the
HERALD as paid advertisements. The
prices of worship a gratuitous directory
which will appear every Sunday morning.

The HERALD office is connected with the
telephone system of Los Angeles city and
county. Orders for advertisements or job
work may be sent through this medium to
Number 156.

The HERALD is the official paper of the city
of Los Angeles. The city delinquent tax lists
and all other municipal notices appear only
in its columns.

Mr. R. N. Howe is the Santa Ana agent of
the HERALD.

Temporary Retirement.

During the current canvass Mr.
Joseph D. Lynch, the Democratic
nominee for Congress, in the Sixth
District, will surrender the editorial
supervision of the HERALD.

The Net Result.

The campaign is over, the voters

have placed their silent expressions
of party sentiment and personal pre
ference in the ballot boxes. These

suffrages of the people have been made
and, after four days of anxiety, the

net results are at length attainable.

That these are satisfactory to the
Democratic party does not require an

argument to prove. In the State
canvass the party went into the fray

handicapped by being confronted

with one of the most despicable and

dangerous of rascally charlatans and

demagogues, set up to mislead an el
ement of society which is at all times

like tow before fire. This man, who

is reported to have upon his head the

blood of untold numbers of the innocent,

and who during the campaign is believed to have sheltered such a

murderer from his doom, was "grub
staked" by the friends of Mr. Swift,

so as to serve as a make-weight on

the popularity of Mr. Bartlett, and

thus by foul means accomplish what

the Republican candidate could not

do by fair.

In spite of the chipping of one-fifth

of the vote of San Francisco and

large pieces all over the State,

amounting in all to nearly 10,000

votes; in spite, too, of the Pixley-

Wigginton fraud designed to mislead

an element in the political world of

which the above are the antipodes—

yet in spite of these tricks the De

mocracy of the State comes in as win

ners in the race. The Democratic

State ticket appears to be elected al

most in its entirety. In addition to

this there are probably three out of

the six Congressmen elected. Two of

the three Supreme Judges are

pretty sure to be safe. The loss of

Foots on the Railroad Commission is

a matter of real regret to all good ci

cizens. Faithful, honest, able, fear

less and indefatigable, Mr. Rea, with

his school boy declamation of a string

of platitudes, written probably by

some clerk in the railroad office, will

utterly fall short of replacing him in

any of the above qualities, which go

to make up a great man in the person

of W. W. Foote. Judge Sullivan is

another great loss. On the Supreme

bench he would have been a tower of

strength on the side of even justice

between man and man.

In this country there does not seem

to be any change in the results as

previously announced. Two State

Senators, one Assemblyman, the

Sheriff, District Attorney, and Treas

urer are the *spolia opima* of the con

flict. In addition to this there are

the township justice and the consta

ble who will be attached to his office.

In this matter a mistake was made

in crediting Mr. Aguirre with beating

Mr. Smith. The fact is that Mr.

Aguirre was a few votes behind his

competitor, which gives the township

offices to the Democrats and the city

offices to their opponents. In a

county so very largely Republican as

Los Angeles is, such a victory is cer

tainly a triumph of no ordinary signif

icance. The Democratic candidates

are good men, they stand on sound

and popular principles, and for this

reason the people preferred them.

The Sixth Congressional District.

The telegraphic reports on the Sixth

Congressional District are still very

conflicting. The HERALD has private

advices from all these counties giving

majorities as follows:

For Vandever-Alpine 22, Mono
150, Inyo 14, San Diego 188, San Ber
nardino 60, Los Angeles 202, Ven
tura 250, Santa Barbara 46, San Luis
Obispo 75, Monterey 75, a total of
1082.

For Lynch-Tulare 364, Kern 268,
Fresno 500, San Benito 170; total,
1302. Plurality for Mr. Lynch, 220.

The papers in San Francisco are

getting precinct returns and adding

them as they come. But little reli

ance can be placed on such figures,

as a Democratic county sends one

ahead one moment, and *vice versa*.

Dispatches were received at this

office last night from Mr. Eng

lish and Mr. Jacobs which

would seem to indicate that

the Democratic Central Committee

has knowledge of the result in ad

vance of the news bureau; a thing

not by any means improbable.

A Brilliant Campaign.

Such a series of surprises in the political arena as was developed in Los Angeles last Tuesday is rare. It is a canon in the policy of the HERALD not to "crow before it gets out of the woods." For this reason we have abstained from "trotting out our birds" a time which to many may seem to mark an even unreasonable amount of caution on our part. Where the majorities are so very close, it takes the final count to settle the matter. Daily it was hoped that the State count would have progressed far enough to enable us to arrive at a certain result on most of the offices. The week closes and still this matter trembles in the balance. From all appearances it seems now a quite securely fixed fact that Mr. Bartlett and all the State ticket is elected by exceedingly close majorities. This fact is well enough established to justify us in perching our game birds to crow the victory to our readers at their Sunday morning breakfasts.

They will also, in the true notes of thoroughbred Democratic chantecliers crow for the victory which perches on the banners of the county ticket.

Los Angeles county scores a political triumph this year which is simply phenomenal on the part of the Democratic party. It was the loud boast of the enemy that there would not be the ghost of a chance for any Democrat within the borders of the county to get within a league of the political crib. They counted their majorities by the thousand, and they would show the unfortunate Democratic aspirants under beyond the possibility of being found.

The results, so far from the above prognostication, are due to two factors in the knotty problem. These two factors were the County Convention and the County Central Committee.

The former body met with a determination to put up none but the very best of candidates. Their search for political timber was earnest and keen, and they succeeded in putting before the people a list of names of the very foremost men in the party in all respects. So far well. Now comes the work of conducting the campaign so as to get out the full Democratic strength in every precinct.

The HERALD is conscious of a little pride, in that it did not wait to see what the voters would do before speaking in favor of voting the bonds.

During all the heat of the campaign, at intervals this measure was urged as a wise and proper one to carry. The county is gratified on the result.

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A DUELLING GROUND.

"Bloody Island" in the Days of Chivalry.

THE DARK, MYSTERIOUS SPOT.

Once a Lonely Island in the Mississippi, Now the Scene of Bustle and Business.

Almost the first question a stranger asks when he lands in East St. Louis is, "Where is Bloody Island?" He is lucky if he can find a resident of the place who can tell him writes a correspondent from St. Louis to the New York Star. A few days ago I passed nearly one entire day in search of some one who could point out the exact spot where Benton and Lucas fought, but searched in vain. "They fought on the Island, but I don't know at what particular place," came from the lips of each "old inhabitant" interrogated, and that was all the information I could get on the subject.

"Bloody Island," so called from the numerous duels fought there, formerly lay in the middle of the Mississippi river, with the channel inclining to the Illinois shore. Its southern extremity was a few hundred yards below the eastern approach to the great bridge, and it extended up the river about half a mile. The channel of the river swept around the island to the east, and ferries from St. Louis were compelled to make detours above and below it to reach the Illinois shore. The water was so shallow at times on the Missouri side that steamers were also compelled to make landings on the Illinois side, and the people of St. Louis saw that unless something was done they would soon be cut off from inland navigation and the place become an isolated city. Therefore, in the year 1833, steps were taken to remove the sand bars that had formed above and below Bloody Island next to the Missouri side, and some headway was made by plowing up and loosening the sand on these bars, which was washed away when the river rose again. This did not do much good, and many years later an appropriation was secured from Congress and a dyke and levee built, and thus was Bloody Island made a part of the main land on the Illinois side and all the waters of the river turned against the Missouri shore. The eastern channel of the river soon filled up with debris, dykes were built across it and the ferry company moved its wharfage to the western side of the island, and claimed the new territory thus obtained under riparian right. This gave rise to much litigation between the ferry company and St. Louis, but in the case passed through the Circuit and Supreme Courts of the State, and was finally settled by the United States Supreme Court deciding in favor of the former. The island was then laid off into lots, which were sold to private parties, to companies and railroads. The ground is now occupied by numerous railroads, depots, round-houses, elevators, many elegant business houses and some private residences. A fine school house also stands on the very spot where Biddle and Pettis fought one of the bloodiest duels that ever took place in this country. Half a century ago the island was a lonely spot in the river; to-day it represents a scene of bustle and business scarcely equaled in the west.

TWO NOTED DUELS.

Two of the most noted duels fought on Bloody Island were by Thomas H. Benton and Charles Lucas, and Thomas Biddle and Spencer Pettis. Benton located in St. Louis in 1816, and the next year he went to the polls to vote at a general election. Lucas stepped up to a general election. Lucas stepped up and challenged him. Benton turned round and denounced Lucas as a scoundrel and a puppy. Both were brave young men. Lucas could not stand Benton's denunciation, and he challenged him. They went over to the island and fought just as the sun was coming up over the eastern bluffs. The ball from Bancroft's weapon cut one of the veins in Lucas' neck, and the seconds decided that he could not stand another shot. After three shots' warning, Lucas recovered, and the hostile parties again met at sunrise on the same spot. Shots were exchanged and Lucas received the ball from Bancroft's pistol in his breast. He died in less than half an hour. Before dying he gave Bancroft his hand and said he forgave him. Benton was not touched at either shot. Lucas was a young man of much promise, and his death at the hands of Biddle produced a deep feeling in the community at the time, but the blame was all charged to "the code" so fashionable at that time.

Spencer Pettis was a candidate for Congress in Missouri in 1860. He was a Democrat, had served as Secretary of State and a term in Congress. Major Thomas Biddle, a paymaster in the United States Army, was also a candidate for Congress, and seems to have been a little "cranky" in conducting the campaign. He had married the daughter of John Mullaphy, one of the richest men in the city, and was puffed up and arrogant. He wrote and had published numerous articles ridiculing Pettis and stigmatizing him as pusillanimous and contemptible. Pettis replied in a spirited manner, which had the effect of irritating and aggravating Biddle's temper and intensifying his assumed grievance. The account given of the tragic denouement by John P. Darrow says that Biddle walked at the hotel where Pettis boarded that morning while the latter was sick and unable to resist, and collapsed him in his bed. When Pettis got well he challenged Biddle, and they fought on the island. Captain Thomas acting as second for Pettis and Ben O'Fallon for Biddle. The weapons were pistols and the distance between the parties only five feet. When they reached out to fire the muzzles of their pistols almost touched. Both men fell to the ground mortally wounded, and they were rapidly conveyed back to the city in skiffs. Pettis died the next day and Biddle the second day after the encounter. Previous to the duel the whole population had assembled on the Missouri shore to see what they could learn of the result as soon as possible. Pettis was aged twenty-nine and Biddle a few years older. Colonel Benton was one of the "guests" who had been favored with an invitation to witness the duel, and afterwards wrote a description of it which was copied into all the leading newspapers of the day. A few weeks later a duel was fought on the island between Judge Colt, brother of the revolver inventor, and another man whose name I have been unable to learn. The antagonist of Colt was a duelist.

During the year 1826 Lionel Browne, a nephew of Aaron Burr, and Colonel Jack Smith fought on the island, and Browne was killed. It was claimed at the time that Smith did not observe the rules of the code, and fired before the seconds pronounced the word "thrice." The duel was fought on a very trivial affront, but it was none the less tragic and savage, however. Smith was a professional duelist, and had a great many

SLEEPY APPOMATTOX.

The Old Town Will Ever Live in History.

NEAR THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

But Few Reminders of the Great Civil Contest—The Story of the Surrender.

APPOMATTOX (Va.), Oct. 12.—This sleepy little village, dozing its days away on the old stage road between Richmond and Lynchburg, seems to the Northern traveler to have become tired of existence away back in the early part of the century and to have settled into a Rip Van Winkle sleep, from which it only once awoke, shaken by the thunder of cannon and the tread of armed men, only to relapse into more profound slumber. All unconscious of its world-wide fame and the richness of its local history, the little town is content with its own peculiar life and calmly ignores the roar and rush of the outside world. Once in a while a stray tourist comes this way, but seldom does the old tavern door open to admit a stranger. Its hinges have accumulated rust for years, and long sprigs of grass grow between the broken porch steps. The whole town wears the same passive air of somnolence as when Generals Grant and Lee rode through its quiet streets to close by a few strokes of the pen, the most bitterly contested and bloody intestine contest ever to swell the pages of history.

This morning two tramps from the borders of the Keystone State found themselves at Appomattox Station, on the Norfolk and Western Railroad. After a walk of three miles through fields, field and thicket, forests and cornfields, they reached Appomattox Courthouse. Upon the brow of a hill overlooking the town a small graveyard brings vividly back to memory the one short but pregnant period of civil war which is inseparably connected with the place, even its whitewashed fences are eighteen graves in one long row, each with a nameless white pine headboard of simple design. These graves contain the dust of the Confederate soldiers killed in

THE LAST SKIRMISH.

On Saturday night and Sunday morning, before Lee sent the flag of truce over the hills to Grant. A small whitewashed monument has been erected in the center of the lot by some loyal friend of the dead, but even this is now overtaken and lies prostrate before the row of mounds.

The courthouse, a tall, square, red-brick building, resembling more the residence of a solid old Virginia farmer than a public structure, stands within a small square or "green" in the center of the town. The old stage road coming over the eastern hills deftly turns to one side and passes around the courthouse in a semi-circle, to resume in front of its onward course again. Just north of the public building and across the road is the tavern, a gloomy-looking structure of ancient architecture. A mass of matting ivy leaves clings to one damp wall, while near by the old-time well-sweep rears its mossy head. Very rarely does a guest inscribe his name in the musty register or climb the creaking stairs with his tallow candle to seek repose. The county jail is southeast of the courthouse and about twenty yards away. Two small stores, one of which enjoys the additional dignity of being the post-office, a blacksmith shop and ten or twelve dwellings constitute the remainder of the town, which contains by actual count 100 inhabitants. The nearest church is two miles away. The people of Appomattox are very kind and hospitable, and, without questioning the intent and purpose of the strangers at their gates, receive him courteously, minister to his wants quietly and unostentatiously, but with a kind-heartedness beneath all that is genuine and cheering. A number of northern visitors stay here in the course of a year; in fact, curiosity is the only motive inducing strangers to come at all, but there is no coolness in the welcome of these people. The veteran who fought under Meade at Gettysburg and followed Hooker into the Wilderness finds here one of Jackson's foot cavalry ready to grasp his hand and share his humble home with his late foe.

THE STORY OF AN EYE-WITNESS.
A great man here is Colonel G. T. Peers, clerk of the County Court, an office he has held uninterruptedly for eighteen years, and altogether for nearly a quarter of a century. Colonel Peers is the only white man now living at Appomattox Courthouse who was at the surrender of General Lee. He is the friend, counselor and leader of the little community, and his kindly blue eyes and flowing white beard give him a patriarchal appearance. His office in the basement of the courthouse is crowded with musty old papers, many bearing date early in the last century and concerning the estates and fortune of many proud F. F. V.'s. Colonel Peers is told that he captured a whale in the mountains of Jabel-Mezour, Algiers, named it Hubert, and brought it up as he would bring up a dog from puppyhood. After some time his huge pet became too dangerous to go at large. Gerard made a present of the animal to his friend, the Due d'Anmaire, and Hubert traveled to Paris in a big cage, bemoaning his separation from his old master. The next year Gerard himself visited Paris on leave of absence from the army, and went at once to the Jardin des Plantes to see his exiled favorite. He describes the interview as follows:

"Well, yes, rather."

"I don't think I was ever overcome so completely about anything since I got religion as I was just then. You could knock me down with a feather."

"As soon as I could catch my breath, I perceived to raise him over the coals pretty lively; but he didn't seem to care a smidgin' for anything I said, and I didn't ride him one particle. He just sat there as unmoved as a sun fence, and never got his dander up once. I told him that he was a miserable worm of the dust, but he said he knew it, though it stuck up to it that he was tryin' to do the Lord's will the best he knew how, and he either kalkered he would keep on makin' as long as he had a half left."

"And frum that we got to argyin' the matter, and you wouldn't believe, my darlin', what a monus sight of skriptur the elder end kote to show that it was right for a man to marry whenever more help around the house was needed, instead of hirin' and throwin' away money that might be kept in the family jest as well as not. I must say that he made it 'pear so dreadful reasonable that I wasn't nigh so much sat against him as I was afore. Party nigh all the good men we read about in skriptur follered this plan for keepin' down expenses; but I never looked at it jest that way till he pointed it out to me. It didn't take him more than ten minutes to show me that it was a preshus sight easier to marry a birled gal durin' hard times than it was to keep her the cash."

"It sumtimes happened, the elder said, that he would lose a turbull good wife, jest as the spring work was comin' on, an' arter he'd been to the expense of witterin' her; but luck in marrin' was purty much the same as it was in raisin' pork—sumtimes ther was profit in it an' sumtimes ther weren't. Howsoever, he wasn't the man to make his eyes sore in weepin' about what couldn't be helped in the neighborhood who hadn't been bespoke, and set in such cases, he gurarly put on his blue coat and nauken weeskit and married agin as soon as he end' pop' and git the gal to the preacher."

London Rarebits.

Hubert was standing with his paw to dissipate all doubt.

"Hubert," I said, as I laid my hand on him, "my old soldier!"

Not another. With a furious bound and a note of welcome he sprang against the iron bars, that bent and trembled with the blow. My friend died in terror, calling on me to do the same. Noble animal! You made the world tremble in your ecstacies of pleasure.

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CHAT WITH A CONVICT.

A Passion for Baseball Makes a Thief of a Boy.

A decorous procession of demure-looking and monotonously dressed women trudged across the long, bleak yard of the Kings County penitentiary yesterday afternoon, and made its way to the point which has been selected for distributing the supplies with which the County keeps its convicts in good trim. The movements of these women seemed to have something attractive for a solidly-built, sharp-faced young man, who sat in the warden's office and talked to a reporter about convit life and the apprenticeship that leads up to it. A variegated suit by which the country differentiates it culminates from its honest residents clung loosely to him, and his clear gray eye having followed the female boarders until a convenient door shut them out of sight.

"It was baseball that first made me steal," he said to the reporter. "I would insist on seeing all the games that were being played in the neighborhood, and to a boy who was not earning much money this was an important item of expense. I began to steal to support myself with the necessary funds, and kept it up until the suspicions of my employer were aroused. I left the place before the suspicion rested on me, however, and got a letter of recommendation which secured me another position. I kept up the old game there and worked half a dozen places that way. By this time I had become acquainted with some of the professional thieves and liked their ways so much that I begged for a chance to distinguish myself. The men were second-story thieves, as they are called—men who can get into and out of a window at that altitude as easily as you can walk through a doorway. I was wonderfully successful in my first venture, and those who were with me told me that I had a future before me. I found that future in a neighboring prison six months afterward. My term was short, but regular habits of living had sharpened my wits, and the companions were professionals. I gained an insight into the business of thieving, and I was fully graduated when I came out. That first term preyed on my mind, and I chafed under the restraint somewhat, but I bore it all like a little man. My picture had, of course, been taken for the rogue's gallery, and a good picture it was; but I found means to alter my personal appearance after serving my term, that the detectives whom I had known passed me every day in the street without recognizing me."

The gentlemanly thief then detailed the particulars of a luckless little escapade in which a bank safe, himself, and Mr. Porter had been mixed up. This scoundrel had miscarried, but the paragraphs, except the safe, were lucky enough to escape without injury. For Mr. Porter his pupil seemed to have an unbounded admiration.

"Billy is away in the business," he said Monday, "and it's a poor year that he doesn't make \$10,000. He spends it freely, though; puts up wine for the gang, and takes care of the poor duffers who cannot turn an honest penny themselves. Of course he makes a mistake once in a while and gets the 'cold' but there is no doubt at all that he stands at the head of the profession."

It is understood that Mr. Porter is now doing the State some service in one of its penal institutions. While the pupil had been extolling his master a second procession of convict women passed through the yard and their fellow-prisoner gazed at its members with as much interest as he had exhibited on the former occasion.

"It is queer," he said; "when I am in the outside I am always looking for the lay of a good house, and have had appreciation of the front of a safe, but I never bother very much about women."

Rosa Bonheur's Animal Pictures. It is generally supposed that all the greatest pictures of Rosa Bonheur have been taken across the Atlantic, but this is a mistake, for, although the Americans have purchased very largely of her works, the five or six best are still in France and not likely to leave it. These are to be seen in a private gallery at Nice, and they include the famous "Familie des Lions," which comprises a lion, a lioness and three cubs. These animals are all life-size, and they were painted from living models at her residence at Fontainebleau. She gave \$230 to the collection and, after she had completed her pictures she presented them to the Jardin des Plantes. The second picture is entitled "Un Cerf dans la Forêt de Fontainebleau," and this is also life-size, the stag having been kept by Mme. Rosa Bonheur in a paddock at her residence. She was painting this picture at the time of the war with Germany, and the Crown Prince (now King) of Saxony asked and was refused permission to see it while in command at Fontainebleau. The third picture also life-size, is entitled "Une Famille des Sangliers," and represents a wild boar and sow with their litter; while, in addition to these are two cots, both down in Scotland, of which represent cattle being ferried across a loch, and the other a stampede of horses at Falkirk Fair. Rosa Bonheur has given up sending pictures to the salons, but she still does a good deal of work for friends, and has quite a menagerie of animals at her picturesque retreat in Fontainebleau forests.—The Field.

Delays are Dangerous.
You say well, it's only a slight cold, look out, it may be pneumonia. The formation of the lungs is this: Pneumonia; or to Spasmodic contractions of the fibers of the air passages, which is a disease of the lungs, and is distinguished from the throat and tube which pass through the lungs, in the first stage is called Bronchitis, and may lead to Consumption. The disease is called Consumption, or chronic Pneumonia. Never have been known to fail. For sale by C. H. Hance (successor to Preuss & Hance), and the Crown Prince (now King) of Saxony asked and was refused permission to see it while in command at Fontainebleau.

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The Color of Queen Victoria's Hair.

Conversation a day or two since with a gentleman who had spent most of his life on the other side of the Atlantic, and whose opportunities of seeing Queen Victoria had been frequent and ample, elicited some unexpected information.

Answering some inquiry in regard to her Majesty, the gentleman said: "Why, you have here in Hartford a lady who looks almost exactly like the Queen."

The only notable difference is the color of the hair. She is wonderfully like the Queen; the features, the expression, the form and pose of the head, and the general attitude and action, are all like her Majesty's, excepting that the Queen is a trifler, a little stouter now, and perhaps a trifle more florid, but the general resemblance is almost startling, and when this Hartford lady smiles her expression is absolutely identical with the Queen's. The Queen, however, has what would, let us say, be called 'red hair.' (This is not a new claimant for popular confidence, but a medicine which is to-day saving the lives of the third generation of the royal family.)

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"But," continued the gentleman, "the arts of her hair-dresser have prevented this fact from being apparent, and the Queen's hair seems to be only what we would call 'sandy.'—Hartford Times.

Buckley's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, sore joints, sore bones, etc., chilblains, blisters, corns and skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or any sore required. It's guaranteed to give relief in a few days, money refunded. Price, 25 cents per box. For sale by G. F. Heinzenman.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

The Testimony of a Physician.

James Beecher, M. D., of Signer, Iowa, says: "For several years I have been using the Balsam, called DR. Wm. HALL'S BALSAM OR THE LUNG'S, and in almost every case throughout my practice I have had hundreds of bottles since the days of my army practice (1863), when I was surgeon of Hospital No. 7, Louisville, Ky."

"I don't see," observed Boggs, as he leaned back in his chair, "any man can be led to believe fifty thousand dollars over a hundred thousand dollars, and skip the country. He is disgraced, his future ruined, and what good can the steamer do?"

"You don't take the right view of it," replied Boggs.

"Why?"

"The man, my dear sir, is to settle for half the sum stolen, and return home, to be looked upon as a smart man, and re-elected president of a rival institution."

The Original.

Athletic Ointment is put up in two ounce tins and is an absolute cure for old sores, ulcers, burns, wounds, salt rheum, fever sores, blisters, hands and skin eruptions, etc. Ask for the Original Athlete Ointment.

At this institution three and a half years of general education is combined with instruction in mechanical engineering, carpentering, and in machinist's work. This school is to be found in the Worcester, Mass., Free Institute. At this institution three and a half years of general education is combined with instruction in mechanical engineering, carpentering, and in machinist's work. This school is to be found in the Worcester, Mass., Free Institute. At this institution three and a half years of general education is combined with instruction in mechanical engineering, carpentering, and in machinist's work. This school is to be found in the Worcester, Mass., Free Institute. At this institution three and a half years of general education is combined with instruction in mechanical engineering, carpentering, and in machinist's work. This school is to be found in the Worcester, Mass., Free Institute.

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FRUIT DRYING.

Discussion by the State Horticultural Society.

USE OF SULPHUR DETRIMENTAL

Strenuous Efforts to Be Made to Compel Careless Orchardists to Help Abate the Evil.

The monthly meeting of the State Horticultural Society was held yesterday afternoon in Irving Hall. President Hilgard, professor in the agricultural department of the State University, presided.

Dr. Gibbons of Alameda, exhibited samples of Blue Maizeux and Vicar of Wakefield pears. Mr. Klee, State Inspector of Fruit Pests, exhibited a branch of the date palm literally covered with the fruit. The specimen was brought from the farm of John R. Wolfkill in Winters, Solano County. The date tree is not generally known to be hardy in our State, but these trees have been bearing fruit for the last five years regularly. Mr. Klee was of the opinion that this is a proof that date culture can become of considerable importance in this State. The tree will stand a more moist soil than the orange tree, and is much harder than the olive. It has been planted where the orange has been abandoned on account of moisture, but it requires more heat. It is essentially a desert tree and will stand considerable alkalies.

It grows in a soil that contains very little organic matter, almost in clear sand. The tree generally bears fruit in the fifth year, but in California it has been known to bear in the third year, thus showing that it will mature sooner in this country than in those lands where it has been cultivated of old. The branch can now be seen at the room of the Board of State Horticulture, 40 California street.

At the instance of Professor Hilgard, the society voted to instruct the Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington to request the American Consuls in places where the date grows, to procure samples of the root in the form of authentic suckers for use in this State.

R. B. Blowers of Woodland, opened the discussion on the question of "Fruit Drying and its Appliances," saying: "I have turned out this year from 25,000 to 30,000 boxes of raisins from my dryer, and they have gone into the market alongside the sun-dried fruit and the difference has not been recognized. This is not true of other fruits generally. To show the economical uses of the dryer I would say that I have dried about 4,000 trays of twenty pounds each using only nine cords of wood. As a rule the fruit dried in the dryer looks better. If the dryer is improved by using the exhaust pan, so that it will dry more rapidly, it will also be of a better flavor. The main idea is to draw off the moisture as quickly as possible."

Professor Hilgard stated that the objection to drying fruit in the sun lay in the fact that the insects have access to it, and the change of temperature between the day and night. In California it is considered almost universally necessary to use sulphur in the drying process. In Europe, on the other hand, sulphuring has been condemned, because it destroys the flavor and is unhealthful if used too largely. A new system of substitutes has been found, and is now in use in Germany. After the fruit has been peeled and cut it is placed in baskets and dipped in salt water, using a proportion of about one-fourth per cent of salt, then allowed to stand two or three minutes, and is finally put in a tray and dried as usual. By this method it darkens to just the right tinge of brown, but does not become white, as all sulphured fruit does.

Colonel Webb, secretary of the State Board of Horticulture, stated that from information he is in daily receipt of, it appears that California dried fruit is becoming unmarketable in the east, because too much sulphur is used in the process of drying. The fruits of Maryland, New Jersey and Delaware, where sulphur is used to a more limited extent, find the best markets. The California fruit looks nice, but has an objectionable taste. One cannot be too careful in the use of sulphur. It is for this reason that our dried fruits do not command the first prices.

Professor Hilgard stated that the time of application of the sulphur is a very important point in its use. It must be used just after the fruit is cut. The chief difficulty is that the sulphur is generally put into large dryers at one end and allowed to drain through to the other end. The result of this is that the fruit near the furnace absorbs great quantities of the sulphur, becoming brittle and tasteless, sometimes merely a dry, whitened shell, while that at the further end is not at all affected.

On the question being raised as to the reason of sulphuring at all, Dr. Gibbons stated that the principal reason lay in that it destroyed all germs in the fruit, while it also tended to preserve the original color, not permitting it to turn black.

Judge Blackwood, of Alameda, stated that he had never used sulphur, because he only dried dark-colored fruits. It ought to be used sparingly, if at all. The best method would be to dip the fruit in a sulphur bath before it is put in the dryer. "With regard to my plums," said he, "I find that I cannot get them black enough to suit the buyers, and I am compelled to use logwood to secure the proper color. I have no need of sulphur. I dry my plums in the sun, and the last thing I do is to scald them in boiling hot water and then immediately pack them. My idea is that people using sulphur ought to be very careful how much they use."

Mr. Shinn also said that the great difficulty with sulphur was that too much is used. He stated a case where a large quantity of almonds had been rendered unusable from this cause, and what was still worse, they were also rendered useless for planting, as the kernel had been entirely deadened.

Mr. Hatch supplemented these remarks by saying that almonds are literally spoiled by sulphuring. Before they are sulphured they must be thoroughly dry, then sprinkle with water and apply the sulphur afterward, for in this manner the moisture will only be superficial and the sulphur will not get into the kernel.

The question of fig drying was raised, and Mr. Klee mentioned a simple process seen by him at Riverside. The fruit was allowed to become perfectly ripe and drop to the ground. Then it is gathered and sweated in sacks. Finally it is dried again and packed. It is not dried again.

The question of fruit pests was brought up by Colonel Webb. He spoke very earnestly on the subject, saying that a law ought to be passed in regard to the matter. He was of the opinion that much good has been already done by agitation in the matter, by legislation and the appointment of inspectors. People are beginning to be educated up to the gravity of the question. There is no doubt but that if the master is allowed to drop now orchardists may no longer stop planting trees.

tion of those concerned, saying: "That is where the law ought to be amended. Much good has been done in this matter. It is true that the pests have spread over a larger area, but inside those areas the plague has been reduced. As an example, take Santa Clara county. For years its condition was fearful; now the evil has been reduced almost to extinction. We have now good remedies, which are useful in every county in the state, no matter what the climate. If the state does not take hold of the matter, the growers must. The trouble is to force private fruit-growers to clean their trees. There are many Chinese and Italians in the business, who are too ignorant to know the magnitude of the evil, or else have leased their places for a short time and do not care. For this reason it is absolutely necessary that a law be enacted to force them to be more careful."

Although several members thought legislation and fruit inspectors useless in the matter, and that self-interest would finally compel every farmer and orchardist to clean and watch his trees, the following resolutions were finally passed:

"WHEREAS, The vast and growing fruit and vine interests demand some forcible means to protect them against careless persons; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this society appoint a committee of three to present for the consideration of the State Fruit Growers' Convention, at Sacramento, such remedies and draft such laws as to them seem best."

Pullman's Palace Car Co.

President Pullman, in addressing the meeting at Chicago, Thursday, October 14, 1886, supplemented the annual report with the following general information:

"During the fiscal year a number of contracts have been renewed, notably the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, which, together with new contracts made with roads not heretofore embraced in the system of this company, cover a mileage of 4,316 miles, making a total mileage of existing contracts, 72,544 miles, an increase during the year of 1,105 miles.

All the conditions at Pullman continue exceedingly satisfactory. The population is now 9,013 as compared with the census of July 28, 1885, which showed 8,603.

There are 40,000 people residing within a radius of three and one-half miles of the Pullman Arcade, 13,500 being within one mile of that structure.

The number of pupils enrolled at the public schools during the year was 1,153 as against 953 during the previous year.

The average rental for operatives considerably low; and compares most favorably with other manufacturing towns.

In other suburbs of Chicago, the rental for equal space is no lower than at Pullman, while the advantages and conveniences in the latter place are in every respect greatly superior.

Among the advantages—the importance of which can hardly be overestimated—is the perfect system of drainage and sewerage connected with every structure in the town. The value of this system is clearly indicated by the continued extremely low death rate, namely, 7.77 in every thousand inhabitants for the year ending October 1st, 1886.

I may here mention that, during the past month, eminent engineers from Aix la Chapelle, Berlin, the City of Mexico, Denver, and from Chicago, have visited the town, and have studied its sanitary and manufacturing systems exclusively, and have warmly acknowledged its great suggestive value to themselves.

In addition to the healthful and attractive homes with their pleasant surroundings, including churches, libraries, reading rooms, etc., the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Foresters, and other organizations for social and insurance purposes, have large and flourishing lodges. The Pullman Athletic club has become quite an important factor in the sports of the place.

As a natural and legitimate result of the advantages in connection with hygiene and recreation enjoyed by operatives, coupled with the absence of deleterious influences, it is gratifying to note the evidences of the financial prosperity, such as the following statement from the Pullman Loan and Savings Bank:

SAVINGS DEPOSITS.

Date.	No. Accts.	Bal. Dep.	Acct.
Aug. 1st, 1884	575	\$ 20,045	417
Oct. 1st, 1885	652	188,300	165,95
" 1886	724	144,922	20,16

The high reputation of the people of Pullman for industry, sobriety and intelligence is very generally recognized.

In the several industries, namely, Pullman Car Works, Towns of Pullman, Union Foundry, Pullman Iron and Steel Company, and Calumet Manufacturing Company, the total payments to operatives during the fiscal year were \$2,110,895 28, and the average number employed was 3,597; the average earnings of each operative being \$586 per annum from the Pullman Loan and Savings Bank:

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